



# THE MAINE FARMER: AN

# AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY

# NEWSPAPER.

## Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, May 2, 1861.

### Review of the Week.

The Capitol is now beyond any danger of attack from the Southern traitors. The arrival during the week at Washington, by way of Annapolis, of the 5th and 8th Massachusetts, the 1st Rhode Island and the 6th, 7th, 12th and 71st New York regiments, have augmented the effective force now at the disposal of Gen. Scott to not less than 12,000 troops. Communication with the North, by way of Chesapeake Bay is now open, the landing at Annapolis and the road thence to Washington being held in sufficient force under the orders of Gen. Butler of Massachusetts, to ensure the safe passage of troops and supplies.

Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio troops are concentrating at various points on the Maryland and Virginia lines, and it is surmised that to them will be assigned the task of reopening and maintaining communication through Baltimore with Washington.

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The interruption of the lines of communication with the South, both railroad and telegraphic, during the past week leaves us with little or no reliable intelligence of the movements of the Confederate forces. Gen. Beauregard has been reported several times at Richmond with the advance guard of rebel forces. President Davis is said to be critically ill at Montgomery, and hence, as is surmised, the absence of a vigorous and decisive movement by the troops. With the possible exception of Missouri, Maryland and Kentucky, all the Southern States are now engrossed in the vortex of secession, and make common cause with the cotton States.

Our government seem to be contemplating a protracted contest, from the fact that orders have been issued to enlist volunteers for three and five years. There are no symptoms of backing down by the administration, although measures for the prosecution of the war are not so vigorously taken as the occasion seems to demand. There should be no delay in making a second requisition for volunteers to the number of one or two hundred thousand more, when the men and the money can be had without the asking, and when the whole country is demanding the prompt and effectual suppression of rebellion and the subjugation, now and forever, of the pestilential heresy and delusion of secession.

### The Extra Session.

The following is a summary of the business transacted at the late special session of the Legislature, by which it will be seen that Maine has been put in a position to do her duty in the present crisis.

Provision was made by the Legislature to receive, arm and equip immediately ten regiments of volunteers, not to exceed 10,000 men, to meet the expense of which the State is authorized to loan its credit and issue script to the amount of \$1,000,000. A bill was also passed to raise a volunteer corps of militia of three regiments, not to exceed 3000 men, who shall be armed, equipped and drilled at the expense of the State, and subject to be called into actual service at the demand of the proper authorities. The volunteers in actual service are to receive three months' pay and the regular pay of \$11 per month. The Revised Statutes relating to the militia were amended, and the proper steps taken to place the whole military force of the State in the most effective condition. A contingent bill was also passed authorizing the Governor, if in his discretion the public safety demand it, to provide a Coast Guard, to protect our ships, commerce, harbors and coast. To meet the expense of this Coast Guard, if it should be deemed necessary to organize it, a loan of \$300,000 is authorized to be made. To meet affirmatively the cases of those over forty-five years of age, who wish to volunteers to defend the country, the state has been so amended as to allow the Governor to receive such volunteers, if they are able-bodied and vigorous men.

**TREASON REBUKE.** A special meeting of the Bangor Mercantile Association was held on Tuesday evening last and the resignation of its President, Gorham L. Baynton, who is reported as sympathizing with Southern traitors, accepted. A committee, consisting of Hastings, Strickland, Goo, Stetson, Jeremiah Fenn, A. Thompson, and Thomas J. Stewart, were appointed to report a series of resolutions. The following among others were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Reading Room of our Association should be purged of all papers (published in the loyal States) which sympathize with the rebels against our Government, or hesitate to avow themselves openly and strongly in its favor.

Resolved, That the *Readers' Daily Union* and *Democrat*, by its bold and unblushing advocacy of the cause of secession and rebellion, and its violent denunciation of the Government, has justly brought upon itself and its supporters the contempt and detestation of all honorable men; and this Association direct that it shall no longer be placed in our Room, and earnestly call upon the community to refrain from countenancing or supporting it in any manner whatever.

**APPROPRIATIONS OF MONEY.** The patriotic devotion of our citizens in the present crisis is illustrated in the liberal contribution of money, not only for the equipment and pay of our troops by the State, but in the alacrity with which appropriations have been made by towns and cities. Nearly every town of any considerable importance has voted in its corporate capacity large sums to aid in the support of the families of those citizens who may be called into the military service of the country. It will be seen by the proceedings of the City Council of Augusta at a special meeting on Thursday last that the sum of 10,000 was unanimously voted for the purpose.

### A Stormy Prospect.

Previous to 1850 there had been for many years but little war throughout the world. There had been, to be sure, some little affairs of a belligerent character, such as the difficulty between Russia and the Circassian Chief, the Algerine war with France, the Mexican war with the United States, and the numerous petty revolutions in the Central and South American States; but these were all local affairs and did not disturb the general tranquility of the civilized world, or cause more than a mere ripple in the great current of events. Men fondly dream of peace, and trusting to the so much vaunted idea of a progressive civilization, they were deluded into the belief that they already beheld the dawning millennium, and that there should be no more wars. Peace Congresses were convoked, and the idea of an international tribunal for the adjustment of all differences between different nations was gravely proposed and advocated. The lion and the lamb was about to lie down together, and the swords and guns, if not beaten into ploughshares, were allowed to become old and rusty and unfit for service.

From such peaceful slumbers the world was roused by the war between the great Powers of Europe. With but little apparent cause, Europe sprang to arms, and throughout her whole extent her fields, her hills and valleys blazed with bayonets and echoed with the tread of armed men. Her three giant Powers, England, France and Russia, with their allies, rushed into the conflict, while the other nations looked on in suspense and awe. The shock was terrible, and at once put to flight all Utopian ideas of peace, of congresses and arbitrations.

For that day to the present there have been but few days of universal peace, if any. Hardly had peace been concluded in the Russian war, before the world was startled with the report of the insurrection in India, full of horrors, the bare mention of which makes the blood curdle. This fairly quelled, was followed by the war between France and Sardinia on one side, and Austria on the other, when the world again witnessed a war upon a gigantic scale. This, in its turn, was succeeded by the expeditions against China and into Syria, and Garibaldi's campaign in Sicily and Naples. So that from the various European revolutions of 1848-50 to the present day there has been but little cessation of wars, and active military operations. We have heard of little but "wars and rumors of wars." And the end is not yet. There is to-day a greater prospect of a universal war among the nations of the world than the world has seen for half a century.

In our own country nothing is heard but preparation for war—the beginning of which is but just reached, and the end or the result of which cannot be predicted.

In Europe every thing betokens a general war at no distant day. Difficulties have already broken out in Poland which show that the old hatred of their masters still burns in the breasts of their unhappy people. While Hungary is represented to be on the verge of revolution. In Turkey, in Italy, in Austria, in Russia, and in Denmark, there is trouble, and the governments of Europe, both great and small, are arraigned for the fight. The war of the "Nursery," another department of the establishment, we were shown eight yearling colts, five of them sired by "Telegraph," two by "Gen. Knox," the brawny Patchen colt, and the beautiful and symmetrical "Gen. Wayne," each exhibiting in the highest degree the superior qualities for which their respective progenitors are famous. An adjoining building contains stalls for the accommodation of some dozen or more of young stock of remarkable blood and promise, some of them owned by gentlemen in this State and Massachusetts, who have them boarded at Mr. Lang's establishment for proper development and training under the charge of experienced fitters and trainers. In the "Nursery," another department of the establishment, we were shown eight yearling colts, five of them sired by "Telegraph," two by "Gen. Knox," and one by a horse whose name we cannot at this time recall. The colts all showed in a marked degree the high-bred qualities of their sires, variously modified by the blood and blood of the dam. Two of the "Telegraph" colts are from small mares, and the other three from animals of large frame, chiefly of Messen-ger blood. Mr. Lang prefers the combination of Black-hawk and Messenger. The colts are not only so compact and handsomely formed, and are longer in maturing, but for all really serviceable purposes—as roadsters and work horses, they cannot be surpassed. The two "Gen. Knox" colts showed the possession of the native trotting qualities of their sire in an eminent degree. Mr. Lang is said to have issued a proclamation forbidding the passage of Southern troops through the State to attack Washington. The simultaneous announcement, however, of the arrival and reception at Richmond of 600 South Carolina troops, would seem to throw some doubt upon the matter. There can be no question that the united and unmistakable determination of the North to put down rebellion against the Government, at all hazards and every cost, is contrary to the expectations and calculations of the Southern leaders. Hence, they may be inclined to pause in their mad career, before the conflict is actually precipitated upon them.

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# THE MAINE

## Foreign News.

**FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.** The steamer *Jura* from Liverpool April 11, arrived at Farther Point on the 23d.

FRANCE. It is rumored the National Guard is to be reconstituted on a grand scale.

The *Press* gives a rumor that England intends sending an expeditionary corps to Syria and will occupy point of territory between Upper Syria and Egypt.

ITALY. In reply to the interpolation in Chamber on the Roman question, Cavour said the government could only employ moral means, and cannot act against Rome as conquered. He said the government would energetically suppress any disturbances in Naples, but the most efficacious means would be the solution of the Romish question.

Chamber finally adopted the following almost unanimously:

**BRIGHTON MARKET**—April 25. At market, 1239 Beers, 95 Stores, 1890 Sheep and Lambs, and 2300 Swine.

For sheep, 50c. per bushel, 5¢ per lb.; first quality \$6.50 per doz., \$60.00 per bushel, 5.50¢.

**Working Sheep**—\$100. 115, 120 at 130.

**Feeding Calves**—\$2. 50, 60¢.

**Yearlings**—\$4. 50, 60¢.

**Hides**—\$4. 50. **Calf Skins** 10 at 11c.

**Sheep and Lambs**—\$20. 15 at 17c; three years old, \$25. 00 at 20c.

**Swine**—Stores wholesale: 6¢ to 12¢; retail: 10¢ to 15¢.

Beefs—Retail: 15¢ to 20¢ per lb.; first quality to 25¢ per lb.

Sheep—\$1. 50 to 20¢ per lb.; first quality to 25¢ per lb.

Chambers continue to be made in Italy.

Portugal acknowledges the new Italian king.

The health of the Pope is unsatisfactory.

AUSTRIA. Austrian Diet unanimously passed a vote of thanks to the Emperor for the new law relating to protection of women.

Persons will be guaranteed to receive a pension.

As soon as the order was given, the brick-bats began to fly into our ranks from the mob. I called a policeman and requested him to lead the way to the other depot. He did so. After we had marched about a hundred yards we came to a bridge. The rebels had torn up most of the planks. We had to cross them.

As soon as we had crossed the bridge, they commenced to fire upon us from the streets and houses. We were loaded but not capped. I ordered the men to cap their rifles and shoot themselves; and then we returned their fire, and laid a great many of them away. They followed up on the side-walk at one time. They followed up, and we fought our way to the other depot, about one mile away. The rebels had started. Quite a number of the rebels were shot before we entered the ranks. We went very slow, for we expected the rebels were upon the road.

I do not know how much damage we did. Report says about forty were killed, but I think that is exaggerated. Still, it may be so.

There is quantity of them wounded. Quite a number were wounded, but we could get through, and kept with me for about a hundred yards, but the stones and balls whistled too near his head and he left, took a gun from one of my company, fired and brought his man down. That was the last I saw of him. We fought our way to the ears and joined Col. Jones and the seven companies of the 1st Maine. We were in a city, and now we are here, every man of the old Phalanx safe and sound, with the exception of a few marks made by brick-bats, and all we want now is a chance to go to Baltimore and clean out all the roughs there. If Col. Jones would march the men to the rear of the rebels, he would be all right, as by this precaution a more serious crisis may be effectively averted.

What we have in Baltimore showed his pistols, ax, or Palmetto flag, he was about to drop. Capt. Duke of Stoneham is wounded, but is better, is a brave and faithful officer.

It is also said that sharp rates were exchanged almost daily with England relative to the Syrian question. All these lack confirmation, but they caused great uneasiness.

Paris letters say that war is regarded as inevitable.

The American Minister at Rome was insulted by the troops, owing to the Easter festivities.

He was driving a load of hay when he saw the uniform and heard the drum of one of the companies of that patriotic town.

"What does this mean?" he asked of the first man he overtook.

The master was then told to "go to the King and propose to him the removal of the

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# THE MAINE FARMER: AN

## Poetry.

### THE OLD MELODIOUS LAYS.

I love the old melodious lays  
Which softly melt the ages through.  
The olden time, the Spanish days,  
Arcadian Sire's silver phrase,  
Sparkling our nose of time with fresh morning dew.

Yet, valiant in my quiet hours,  
To breathe their marvellous notes I try;  
The olden time, the Spanish days,  
In silence feel the dewy showers  
And drink with glad lips the blessings of the sky.

The tiger of a frosty clime,  
The hardness of an unmettled soul,  
The strength of a lion's heart, whose rhyme  
Beats lone Lake's hurried time,  
Ou Duty's rugged march, through storm and strife, are here.

No remorse, no fear,  
Unshak'd the subtle lines to trace,  
Or softer shades of Nature's face,  
I view her countenance with unconcerned eyes.

Now comes the grec-like over to shore  
The soul of the length and mind—

To drop the plumb line low  
Our world's joy and woes.

As if my brother's pain and sorrows were my own.

Oh, freedom! to me belong  
My mighty gift divine,  
Marv'le's with a graceful song,  
But I am a dead strength to find.

As these I lay, like them, my best gifts on thy shrine.

of resentment was only momentary, and he bowed to the Count as one salutes an adversary in a duel.

"Make your game, gentlemen," said the croupier in his usual monotonous voice.

The ball went spinning round and lodged in a black pocket.

"So, so," were the only words the Prince uttered, and he staked \$20,000 on the winning color.

There was great curiosity depicted on every face to know what the Count would do.

They were not long left in expectation, for he put \$20,000 on the color the Prince just left, that is to say, on the red.

Again the ball revolved and entered a red pocket.

The Count was not deceived: the Prince's turn of luck was as terrible as it had been fortunate before, and in a very short time, owing to the obstinacy of the Polander, who always doubled his stake and lost every time, the Frenchman became the possessor of the immense sum which the Prince had won, and also of that which he had brought to Baden with him.

He signed and dated this will, and then left the apartment by a secret-door, which he bolted after him, before the count had time to follow him.

Baron Starost continued to smoke, and did not for a single moment, lose his mute impassivity.

Five minutes afterward the report of a pistol announced that the Prince of Falkenberg had ceased to live.

LETTER FROM MR. SEWARD TO GOV. HICKS.

The following important letter has been sent by the Secretary of State to Gov. Hicks of Maryland:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, April 22, 1861.  
Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland.

Sir:—I have the honor to convey your communication of this morning, in which you have informed me that you have sent it to your duty to advise the President of the United States to order elsewhere the troops of Annapolis, and also that no more be sent through Maryland, and that you have further suggested that Lord Lyons be requested to act as mediator between the contending parties in our country, to prevent the collision.

The President directed me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to assure you that he has weighed the counsels which it contains with the respect which he habitually cherishes for the chief magistrates of the several States, and especially for yourself. He regards as deeply any magistrate or citizen of the country can that demonstrations against the safety of the United States, and especially the preparations for the effusion of blood, he made it his duty to call out the force to which you allude. The force now sought to be sent through Maryland is intended for nothing but the defense of this capital.

The President has, however, confided the choice of the National highway which that force will take in coming to this city to Lieut. Gen. Scott, commanding the army of the United States, who, like his own predecessor, is not less distinguished as a soldier than as a man of high patriotic and distinguished public service.

The President instructs me to add that the national highway thus selected by the Lieutenant General has been chosen by him upon consultation with prominent magistrates and citizens of Maryland, as the one which, while a route is absolutely necessary, is further removed from the populous cities of the State, with the expectation that it would, therefore, be the least objectionable.

The President cannot but remember that there has been a time in the history of the American Union when forces designed for the defense of its capital were not unwelcome anywhere in the State of Maryland, and certainly not at Annapolis—then, as now, the capital of that patriotic State, and then also, one of the capitals of the Union, and especially those in Maryland. The Washington Branch is connected by a branch from it with Annapolis.

The distances are as follows: New York to Philadelphia, 90 miles; Philadelphia to Havre de Grace, 62 miles; Havre de Grace to Baltimore, 26 miles; street railroad to Baltimore, 8 miles; Baltimore to Washington, 38 miles. Total, 227 miles. Usual running time, ten hours.

The passage of the first detachment of Massachusetts troops, with the exception of the cavalry, will be on the 20th of April.

At 2 A. M., the following despatch, was sent by the Governor to the Mayor of Baltimore:—

"To His Honor the Mayor:—I pray you to cause the bodies of our Massachusetts soldiers dead in Baltimore to be immediately laid out, preserved with ice, and tenderly sent forward by express to me. All expenses will be paid by this Commonwealth."

"Then we will start to-morrow."

"That is decided then—we will start at six o'clock in the morning."

"With all my heart," replied the Count.

"When does your Excellency purpose to leave Baden?" he added.

"Have you anything that detained you here?"

"Absolutely nothing."

"You know of no obstacle then to prevent you leaving as soon as possible?"

"None."

"Then we will start to-morrow."

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"With all my heart," replied the Frenchman.

"Agreeable to you that shall be the game we will play."

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